



WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Northerly winds and fair weather.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.79 in
New York.

ESTABLISHED JULY 3, 1890.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOUSE NOW READY TO GET DOWN TO GOOD HARD WORK

Scheme to Give a Million to Each County Through Loan Bill.

Kaniho Squelched by Speaker—Move for Steamer Subsidy—Sunday Amusements. Senate Does Some Hard Work.

Work is the rule in the Legislature now, and the House has signified its intention to permit nothing to stand in the way of hard and earnest endeavor. There was a great deal of important business done yesterday, both up and down stairs, and the way the legislators comported themselves was an indication that they intend to get through with a deal of hard labor.

The county bill has been made the continuing order in the lower house, from the moment it can be had, until it has been passed. This was done after a fight in which it was shown that one faction of the Home Rulers want all kinds of measures before the county law. They hold that there is much that will be sidetracked, but are seemingly overlooking the fact that all legislation must be cut to fit the county bill, when it gets on the statute book.

A new idea was sprung yesterday when Kupihea gave notice that one of the amendments which he would propose to the county measure was the placing at the disposal of each county through the loan bill of a round million. The feature of appropriations also came up in the Senate when Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that it would be unwise to go ahead with appropriations now that the county bill has not been considered, and nothing is certain as to the amounts which are to be laid out for the subdivisions.

The emergency bill was passed along in the House and the Finance committee will be given an opportunity to take it up as soon as it is ready so that there may be a chance for the carrying on of work which is now temporarily under suspension.

The Senate did some hard hustling work and the outlook is that when the special county committee, which was given five days for consideration of its reports, gets that bill before the body, there will be nothing in the way of active progress.

THE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the House yesterday morning, a communication was read from the Senate showing the passage by that body of the Territorial flag bill. A second showed that the emergency fire claims bill had passed the Senate, as had also the loan bill and a number of measures of minor import.

On motion of Aylett, the bills sent down from the Senate were taken up in order, read by title, and passed to first reading. They were then referred to the printing committee in the usual course.

Mr. Kellinot presented a petition from the voters of Wailuku asking that the county seat of Maui be located at that place, and at no other. Also a petition from the same persons recommending that certain changes be made in the proposed county bill, as follows:

WANT COUNTY BILL CHANGED.
Resolved, That sections 415 and 416 be amended, putting the management and control of the schools under each county, and the expense of conducting the same shall be paid by the county.

2. Resolved, That a provision shall be made that all government physicians or surgeons, who were licensed to practice in this Territory, shall be under the control of the county, but shall be paid by the Territorial government. But it shall not be construed by the above provision that it shall so apply that part of the Territory known as the leper settlement.

3. Resolved, That the district magistrates shall be elected.

4. Resolved, That the office of assessor and collector taxes shall be combined into one office.

5. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall be paid such compensation as in manner provided in the bill.

MAUI COUNTY CHANGES.
6. Resolved, That section 187 of the

said county act be amended and the rate of taxation of real and personal property for both Territorial revenue and county revenue be fixed by enactment of Legislature, at 1 per cent, or at such fixed rate as would provide the necessary funds for both governments.

7. Resolved, That section 406 of the bill be amended and all persons convicted and sentenced to confinement for less than ten years shall be imprisoned in the county jail, etc., and all prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for ten years or more shall be confined in the penitentiary of the Territory on the Island of Oahu.

8. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall perform duties of their offices as provided by law and that they shall not be eligible to any other office while exercising the duties of such.

9. Resolved, That all officers of the county, excepting the members of the board of supervisors and other officers of the county who shall be paid by commission, shall be paid by monthly salary.

10. Resolved, That provision shall be provided that all office candidates shall be residents of the county not less than three years, on day before the day he is elected or appointed. Nothing in such provision shall be construed in any manner to interfere with the election or appointment of government physicians and election or appointment of principals of high schools.

Mr. Kupihea presented a petition asking that certain improvements to facilitate the handling of freight at Kalaupapa, Molokai, be made.

Mr. Pulaa presented a petition from residents of Kohala asking for the appropriation of \$125 a month to pay a resident physician in that district.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from residents of Hilo for the relief of Antonio G. Serrao.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from the Herald Publishing Company of Hilo asking to be given the printing of the list of county officers of Hawaii. The county not yet having been established.

(Continued on Page 2).

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT POPE LEO'S JUBILEE

Thousands Throng the Great Area Under the Dome of St. Peter's—Royal Personages Present.

ROME, March 3.—When the doors of St. Peter's were opened to the waiting and dripping crowd to attend the Papal jubilee, an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations, not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Once inside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated state and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken.

A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar and to the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations. In a group of royal personages were the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway, the Countess Mathilde of Trani, of the Bourbon-Naples family; the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Robert of Parma, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Prince Maximilian of Saxony.

In a special tribune was the Pope's family, the diplomatic corps and the members of the Order of Malta all in full uniform.

Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced by the uniforms of the different detachments of the papal guards. The Swiss guard wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red rosettes, burnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars in addition to large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver-mounted arms of the Swiss guard were also inlaid with gold and they wore steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the Sixteenth Century.

The Noble Guard wore their new uniforms of bright red. After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, forty-five Cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most imposing, characteristic and picturesque group.

At 11 o'clock precisely the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the Pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the Pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment and then all of the pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome.

From his elevation on the sedia gestatoria carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade flanked by the famous Flabelli (spreading feather fans) and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the Pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the Pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the Sistine Choir sang "Tues Petrus" thousands of voices shouted "Long Live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the Pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng. When the Pope arrived at the throne, the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the Pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the faldia and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

At the moment of the elevation of the Host, a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets, giving the idea of heavenly music. The Pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for restoratives, prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. There addressing Dr. Lapponi, his private physician, the Pontiff said: "You see that after all your warnings, the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty!"

It was calculated that there were about 75,000 people present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church. The trans-Atlantic visitors present included Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the Catholic American College at Rome, with eighty-five American students; Monsignor O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington; the Very Rev. Rudolph Mayer, general of the Carmelite Order; General and Mrs. Clous and Charles Bristed Astor of New York.

OIL TANKS TAKE FIRE AND MAKE A HOLOCAUST

A Terrible Disaster at a Little Railroad Town in New York State.

Vesuvius in Eruption Throws Out Explosive Missiles—Kaiser and Czar to Visit Italy's King—The Transport Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OLEAN, N. Y., Mar. 9.—In an accident to an oil train here, the oil tanks ignited. A crowd had gathered when an explosion occurred and a large number of people were killed and injured. So far twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—Dismissals transport service, economy.

The above cablegram, which is given in the skeletonized form in which it came, may mean one of two or three things. Possibly its interpretation is that the Government has decided to give up its transports and deal with the regular steamship lines by contract.

Important to Sugar Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce attorneys have arrived to attend the trial of the Justin case enforcing lower sugar rates, Nebraska coast transfers and reductions.

Vesuvius in Action.

NAPLES, Mar. 9.—Vesuvius is again active and is throwing up ashes and explosive globes. Tourists are flocking to this city and three American warships have arrived.

Sovereigns to Visit.

ROME, Mar. 9.—The Kaiser will visit the King of Italy in May and the Czar in November.

Wins on a Foul.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 9.—O'Keefe was given the decision on a foul in the sixth round.

Strike Growing Worse.

VANCOUVER, Mar. 9.—The strike negotiations have been broken off and a bitter fight has ensued.

HONOLULU-MANILA CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED EARLY

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received by Pillsbury, Sutro and Lawrence, legal representatives in Manila of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, announces that the cables bearing the great line of wire that is to connect the Philippines with the United States will reach here May 1.

It was thought that the cables would not reach here until later in the summer but such excellent progress was made on line between San Francisco and Honolulu that the whole plan of construction has been advanced by from thirty to sixty days. It was originally estimated that it would be July 4 before the cable would be open between San Francisco and Manila and while the formal celebration of the event may not take place until that time it is believed the submarine telegraph line will be in working order many days before that date.

Since Honolulu was connected by cable with San Francisco there has been much speculation here just how the work would be carried on between Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and China. The Mackay Company has three great cables in the service and all are immense, speedy and powerful vessels. It may be that one of the ships will lay the submarine wire between Honolulu and Guam, that the vessel en route here is laying the cable from Guam to Manila, and that the third ship will complete the line from Manila to China. Of course this is only conjecture, for it may be that the cables announced to arrive here May 1 will begin the line from this end to Guam. Even in this case there would be little delay in the opening of the cable between Manila and the United States, because any of the vessels can lay cable at the rate of twelve knots an hour, according to which it will only take fifteen days at the longest to connect Manila with Guam.

NEW SUBMARINE GRAMPUS OF THE HOLLAND TYPE HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The trial trip of the submarine torpedo boat Grampus was successfully made today.

The Grampus was constructed at the Union Iron Works as an experiment for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. This was her second trial trip. On the first trial trip about the bay at San Francisco her best speed on the surface was nine knots an hour, or one knot an hour over the speed called for in the contract for her construction.

Although the Grampus was built under private contract it is probable that she will be purchased with a portion of the appropriation recently made for submarines by Congress and used in the Pacific naval force. One of the requirements that the United States Government would insist upon before purchasing would be that the vessel make a maximum speed of six knots under water and as the cable says that the trial was successful it is probable that such speed was attained. The vessel accommodates nine persons.